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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/508,964	09/23/2004	Daniel Stabenau	DE02 0071 US	9900
65913	7590	01/23/2009		
NXP, B.V. NXP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT M/S41-SJ 1109 MCKAY DRIVE SAN JOSE, CA 95131			EXAMINER TRAN, DALENA	
			ART UNIT 3664	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 01/23/2009	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ip.department.us@nxp.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/508,964	<b>Applicant(s)</b> STABENAU, DANIEL	
	<b>Examiner</b> Dalena Tran	<b>Art Unit</b> 3664	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
10508964	9/23/04	STABENAU, DANIEL	DE02 0071 US

NXP, B.V.  
NXP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT  
M/S41-SJ  
1109 MCKAY DRIVE  
SAN JOSE, CA 95131

**EXAMINER**

Dalena Tran

ART UNIT	PAPER
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3664	20090114
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DATE MAILED:

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**Commissioner for Patents**

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Notice to Applicant(s)**

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 11/4/08. As per request, claims 10-20 have been added. Thus, claims 1-20 are pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-2, and 5-8, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nakano et al. (US 2002/0128768A1).

As per claim 1, Nakano et al. disclose an arrangement for navigation to predetermined destinations within a search area, which is divided up by means of a linear system of coordinates into coordinate fields, wherein, by means of automatic positioning at predetermined time intervals, that coordinate field is determined in which the arrangement is situated (see at least [0080-0082]), wherein a database is provided which contains for each coordinate field of the search area a data record with a description of the current coordinate field and a description of the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination (see at least figures 3, 5, and 16-18; [0083-0091];

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[0096-0098]; [0133]; [0136]); and [0144-0145]), wherein the arrangement displays from the database to a user, who has input one of the predetermined destinations into the arrangement, the description of each new coordinate field as it is reached and the description of the next coordinate field provided for reaching the destination (see at least [0092-0097]; [0109-0115]).

As per claim 2, Nakano et al. disclose automatic positioning is performed by means of the Global Positioning System (see at least [0069]; and [0122-0124]).

As per claim 5, Nakano et al. disclose the database is situated in a central memory/server, which the arrangement accesses by means of a radio link (see at least [0066-0068]; and [0128-0131]).

As per claim 6, Nakano et al. disclose the arrangement is located in a cell phone (see at least [0070-0075]).

As per claims 7-8, Nakano et al. disclose the database is provided centrally for a plurality of arrangements and users, and the database is provided individually for one arrangement and the users thereof (see at least [0146-0151]).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3-4, and 10-15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. (US 2002/0128768A1).

As per claims 3-4, Nakano et al. disclose the coordinate system comprises a linear system of coordinates with x, y coordinates which divides the search area into coordinate fields of a range, and the database is situated locally in the arrangement (see at least [0133, 0097, 0139, and 0155]). Nakano et al. do not disclose coordinate fields of 50 by 50 meters. However, Nakano et al. disclose a coordinate field of radius 3km, and the shapes and sizes of the areas maybe varied (see [0097, 0133]). Therefore, it would have been obvious that the different size of the coordinate fields is just a design choice, depend on the search areas want to view. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Nakano et al. by combining different size of coordinate field of the search area to vary and view the search area, for example, view different degree of details depending on inside or outside of the detailed route area.

As per claim 10, Nakano et al. disclose an arrangement for navigation to predetermined destinations within a search area, which is divided up by means of a linear system of coordinates into coordinate fields, wherein, by means of automatic positioning at predetermined time intervals, that coordinate field is determined in which the arrangement is situated (see at least [0080-0082]), wherein a database is provided which contains for each coordinate field of the search area a data record with a description of the current coordinate field and a description of the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination (see at least figures 3, 5, and 16-18; [0083-0091];

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[0096-0098]; [0133]; [0136]); and [0144-0145]), wherein the arrangement displays from the database to a user, who has input one of the predetermined destinations into the arrangement, the description of each new coordinate field as it is reached and the description of the next coordinate field provided for reaching the destination (see at least [0092-0097]; [0109-0115]). Nakano et al. disclose the coordinate system comprises a linear system of coordinates with x, y coordinates which divides the search area into coordinate fields of a range, and the database is situated locally in the arrangement (see at least [0133, 0097, 0139, and 0155]). Nakano et al. do not disclose coordinate fields of 50 by 50 meters. However, Nakano et al. disclose a coordinate field of radius 3km, and the shapes and sizes of the areas maybe varied (see [0097, 0133]). Therefore, it would have been obvious that the different size of the coordinate fields is just a design choice, depend on the search areas want to view. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Nakano et al. by combining different size of coordinate field of the search area to vary and view the search area, for example, view different degree of details depending on inside or outside of the detailed route area.

Claims 11, 12-13, and 14-15, are the same as claims 2, 4-5, and 7-8 above, therefore, they are rejected the same as above.

6. Claims 9, and 16-20, are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. (US 2002/0128768A1) in view of Gilmartin et al. (7013242).

As per claims 9, and 16, Nakano et al. do not disclose user record information in the database. However, Park et al. disclose a user of the arrangement may record in the

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database data records for additional, personal destinations and enter him/herself in the data records descriptions for the current coordinate field and the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination (see columns 1-2, lines 61-36; columns 9-10, lines 12-57; and columns 17-18, lines 8-37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Nakano et al. by combining user record information in the database for storing user preference information in navigation route guidance.

As per claim 17, Nakano et al. disclose an arrangement for navigation to predetermined destinations within a search area, which is divided up by means of a linear system of coordinates into coordinate fields, wherein, by means of automatic positioning at predetermined time intervals, that coordinate field is determined in which the arrangement is situated (see at least [0080-0082], wherein a database is provided which contains for each coordinate field of the search area a data record with a description of the current coordinate field and a description of the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination (see at least figures 3, 5, and 16-18; [0083-0091]; [0096-0098]; [0133]; [0136]); and [0144-0145]), wherein the arrangement displays from the database to a user, who has input one of the predetermined destinations into the arrangement, the description of each new coordinate field as it is reached and the description of the next coordinate field provided for reaching the destination (see at least [0092-0097]; [0109-0115]). Nakano et al. do not disclose user record information in the database. However, Park et al. disclose a user of the arrangement may record in the database data records for additional, personal destinations and enter him/herself in the



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data records descriptions for the current coordinate field and the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination (see columns 1-2, lines 61-36; columns 9-10, lines 12-57; and columns 17-18, lines 8-37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of Nakano et al. by combining user record information in the database for storing user preference information in navigation route guidance.

Claims 18-19, are the same as claims 2-3 above, therefore, they are rejected the same as above.

As per claim 20, Nakano et al. disclose a navigation route is directly displayed from the results of the means of automatic positioning and the database data records already present without the arrangement calculating the navigation route (see the abstract; [0030-0031]; [0069]; [0083-0091]; and [0116-0121]).

### **Remarks**

7. Applicant's arguments filed 11/4/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on pages 6-7, independent claim 1, Nakano et al. disclose a database is provided which contains for each coordinate field of the search area (see [0098], and figure 3, guide record for each guide point, from guide point 1 to (n) number of guide points), detailed route area for each guide point of the search area (figure 5; [0096-0097]; and figures 16-18); also, Nakano et al. disclose each pieces of data in travel path is composed of longitude and latitude coordinates guide points

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([0144], [0155], [0157], figure 16-19, and 23). Nakano et al. disclose detailed route areas can be varied different shapes and sizes based on various conditions (see at least [0133]) and entire road network ([0136]). Therefore, Nakano et al. disclose a database is provided which contains for each coordinate field of the search area.

In independent claim 10, Nakano et al. disclose the coordinate system comprises a linear system of coordinates with x, y coordinates which divides the search area into coordinate fields of a range, and the database is situated locally in the arrangement (see at least [0133, 0097, 0139, and 0155]). Nakano et al. do not disclose coordinate fields of 50 by 50 meters. However, Nakano et al. disclose a coordinate field of radius 3km, and the shapes and sizes of the areas maybe varied (see [0097, 0133]). Therefore, it would have been obvious that the different size of the coordinate fields is just a design choice, depend on the search areas want to view.

In independent claim 17, the new reference cited disclose a user of the arrangement may record in the database data records for additional, personal destinations and enter him/herself in the data records descriptions for the current coordinate field and the next coordinate field to be located in order to reach the destination, as cited as above.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalena Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-6968. The examiner can normally be reached on M-W (in a first week of a bi-week), and T-R (in a second week of bi-week) from 7:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Khoi H. Tran can be reached on 571-272-6919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dalena Tran/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3664

January 14, 2009